

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

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NO. 46.

## PROTEST AGAINST THE APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The manner in which the Protest first appears, as it has not been entered upon the Journals of the House, merits some explanation. The document was not prepared and signed till toward the close of the session. The press of finishing business, the completion of the tax act, &c. were some reasons why a paper of a character which might be termed political, should not be permitted to interfere with the ordinary routine of the closing part of a session. Added to such consideration, was the extreme anxiety of the minority of the House to do nothing which could be in the least degree construed as an inclination "to protract the session,"—a charge which has been imputed to them by the Jackson presses without the shadow of a cause. Another consideration also operated with them when the Protest was ready for presentation, viz.:—the party turbulence which was excited by the majority in offering three party Reports, on the last days of the session. The minority then resolved to do nothing to add to this political turbulence: so that it should not be said of them, "that they threw party firebrands into the House," apparently for no other purpose than to drag out the session. They had an undoubted right to have this Protest on the records of the House. And without doubt the right would have been granted them;—yet so sensitive were they of the public good, that they would not even occupy the attention of the members long enough to listen to the reading of the document, but resolved to submit it to the public with their signatures annexed.—*Portland Adv.*

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MARCH 31, 1831.

The undersigned Members of the House of Representatives PROTEST against a Resolve apportioning the Representatives among the counties, towns, plantations and classes at the second apportionment, passed March 2d, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and respectfully ask that this their PROTEST may be entered at length on the Journal of this House.—And for the following reasons:

First, because in their opinion, the number of Representatives in said Resolve is less than the number required by the constitution, according to the present population of the State. The constitution requires the Legislature to ascertain the number of inhabitants within the State once in five years at least, and once in ten at most. And the number of Representatives shall at these periods be fixed according to the number of inhabitants, so that the increase of Representatives should correspond with the increase of population. Consequently if the constitution in eighteen hundred and twenty-one gave one hundred and fifty Representatives to two hundred and ninety eight thousand inhabitants, so three hundred and ninety-nine thousand inhabitants, the present population, will give two hundred Representatives.

A similar result will be produced by the operation of Sec. 3d. Art. 4th, Part 1st of the constitution. It is there provided that every town having fifteen hundred inhabitants may elect one Representative. There are in the county of York eighteen such towns: in Cumberland nineteen one of which is entitled to four: in Lincoln twenty, one of which is entitled to two: in Kennebec sixteen two of which are entitled to two each: in Oxford six: in Somerset three: in Waldo seven: in Hancock five: in Washington three,—making one hundred and six Representatives. It is further provided, that towns and plantations duly organized, not having fifteen hundred inhabitants shall be classed as conveniently as may be into districts containing that number, so as not to divide towns. As the object of this classification is to ascertain the whole number of Representatives required by the constitution, the convenience should respect numbers and not location. Local convenience should be regarded when the Representatives of a county are apportioned, because the fifteen hundred may be too large to apportion all the Representatives to the county. Of such districts, three might have been formed in York; ten in Cumberland and Lincoln; seven in Kennebec; fourteen in Oxford; eighteen in Somerset; sixteen in Penobscot; nine in Waldo; nine in Hancock; and nine in Washington,—making ninety-five; which added to the one hundred and six make two hundred and one. Had those towns that petitioned for separate representation been heard, and their portion of fifteen hundred been assigned them, the number would be still greater but the constitution limiting the number at two hundred, the undersigned think, that is the number now required by the constitution, and that the time has now arrived when it should be submitted to the People, whether that number shall be increased or diminished. The number of one hundred and eighty-six

named in the Resolve, cannot in our opinion be the number required by the constitution; and by assuring the number required by the constitution; and by assuring the number arbitrarily, the subject is kept from the People for ten years to come, contrary to the spirit and letter of the constitution.

Second, because the districting some towns, and the assignment of representation to others as contained in that Resolve, are in many unnecessarily inconvenient, unjust, and contrary to the wishes of the People therein. Many towns agreeably to the provision of the constitution determined against the classification, and made application to the Legislature for the assignment of their proportion of representation. More than forty such applications have been refused while other towns not making the request have had separate representations assigned them. Some districts formed by that Resolve include towns only cornering on each other, without any communication between them, except by circuitous routes through other towns: and in opposition to the expressed wishes of all such towns. Others embrace towns lying in a straight line for the distance of thirty miles, which might have been classed into districts of one half the length, and in other respects quite as convenient. Some towns are associated with others, with which they are disconnected in feeling and interest, and this too in direct contrariety to their wishes: others having a constitutional number to send a Representative, have plantations or towns connected with them, against their wishes, and without any other necessity as we conceive, than the pleasure of the majority of this House.

The undersigned think, that when all the towns in a district petition to have their proportion of representation assigned them, to refuse them is unreasonable as well as unjust, and contrary to the intentions of our free and wholesome institutions and laws, which are designed to extend benefit collectively, and convenience individually, so far as can be done without infringing upon the rights of others. None can be affected in these cases, but those classed, and yet their wishes are denied, and their interest also for they are unnecessarily subjected to much inconvenience and expense in notifying, effecting and ascertaining their elections, and sometimes totally defeated in their attempts to elect, and thereby prevented from being represented. In the county of Kennebec the districts of Fayette and Mount Vernon, Belgrade and Dearborn, Chesterville, Vienna and Rome have been refused separate representation, while Wayne, unasked has had its portion assigned, although it adjoins Fayette, with which it might have been as conveniently classed as any towns in the county: and with such a classification, the population of the district would be two hundred and eighty-seven nearer the fifteen hundred than it now is.

Where the assignments have been made it would seem that regard to a just proportion has not been attended to, for the town of Windsor, with a population of fourteen hundred and eighty-five, has a Representative but five years in ten, while Green with a population of thirteen hundred and thirty-four, has a Representative six years in ten. For this disproportion we see not a shadow of excuse, for Windsor and Temple, Green and Winslow, could just as conveniently send in rotation: and the results as to the number in each Legislature and each district would be the same as it will now be. We believe, therefore, that the principles held out by the friends of the Resolve, viz.: "That no town should have its portion assigned, unasked, unless extreme necessity requires it, and that those who do ask, should be heard only when they are necessarily separated, so that it would be inconvenient for them to be districted together, local convenience being that named in the Constitution," have not been carried out in these cases as well as many others.

In the county of Somerset sixteen towns, asking for separate representation, have been refused, notwithstanding it was stated on the floor of the House, that, two years since, one of these districts had seven different meeting for the choice of Representative, and yet did not succeed: and the town went represented. Inasmuch as the request of these petitioners could have been granted without any expense or inconvenience to us, or injustice to other districts, the refusal implies something very different from liberality, or a due regard to the voice of the people.

In the county of Lincoln, these assumed principles have not been extended through the county, but others have been adopted, in our opinion more absurd, and attended with inconvenience and injustice. The town of Lewiston, with a population of fifteen hundred and forty-four, contrary to the wishes of the town, has seven years in ten assigned, the other three years is assigned to Wales. There can be no pretence of

extreme necessity in this case, for Wales having her representation assigned her, might have been put with some town petitioning, or with the district of Patrician and Washington, which district has a less population than the town of Lewiston.

Phipsbury unasked has likewise had an assignment, although it might have been classed with Georgetown, without any other obstruction than crossing the Kennebec river, while Bremin that petitioned, is denied, and is associated with Friendship and Cushing, the obstruction of Waldoborough bay intervening, which is more than seven times as great as that between Phipsbury and Georgetown.—The petitions of Newcastle and Alma have also been negatived. The undersigned think such denials unreasonable:—But legislating for others against their wishes is not unreasonable, but without authority, and evinces something more than a desire to promote the best interest and convenience of the People.

In the county of Hancock, it would seem that local convenience has not been consulted. Bluehill might have been very conveniently districted with the adjoining towns, but it is put with town of Orland, the town of Penobscot intervening. Bluehill & Orland have no more intercourse than the most distant towns in the county. Local convenience would have classed the plantations of Mariaville &c. with Ellsworth rather than Hancock, for they now have to pass through Ellsworth to get to Hancock. An amendment was moved to remedy some of these evils, which, if it had not been adopted, would have united those who have a common interest, and at the same time, made the districts more equal in numbers, no district containing so many or so few inhabitants as were contained in the districts provided for in the Resolve. If the amendment had been adopted, notowns would have been separated by intervening towns, and none would have been compelled to travel from twenty-five to forty miles, and through other districts, to examine the returns of votes for representatives.

In the county of Washington also, we think regard to these principles has not been attended to. The petition of Addison has been refused. The districts formed are unnecessarily unequal in numbers, that is, the disproportion is three or four hundred greater than is necessary. The districts are also very inconvenient: some of them forty miles in extent, with no community of interest between the town and plantations composing them, whereas the same districts might have been so formed as to be much more compact and convenient, and have embraced towns and plantations having more intercourse with each other. Local convenience seems wholly abandoned in classing Cutler with Machias and Machias Port, instead of East Machias, to which it adjoins.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the apportionment of the Representatives among the towns in a county, should be as near as may be agreeable to the wishes of the people therein.—Their wishes are here represented by their representatives. But in the counties of Kennebec and Lincoln, the representatives are nearly two to one against the apportionment in their counties, and yet their wishes cannot be heard. As the voice of the people has been thus disregarded, and their petitions rejected, and as the Resolve seems to have in contemplation ulterior views, of which we are not here permitted to speak, we deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves and our constituents, to request that this our solemn Protest, be entered upon the journals of the House.

Signed by Joshua Lord, Eliakim Scammon, Reuben Lewis, Elijah Robinson, Benjamin Wyman, Edward E. Bourne, William Snow, Obadiah Whitman, Joseph Durrell, Joseph Hamlin 3d, Andrew Whitman, Richard Shapleigh, Joseph Adams, Abner H. Wade, Charles Miller, Charles Dunmore, John Robinson, Joseph Eaton, Elijah L. Hamlin, Gideon Cushman Jr., Oliver Herrick, Lemuel Crabtree, John G. Deane, Nathaniel Merrill, Ezra Fisk, David C. Magoun, John E. Baxter, Joshua Hilton, David Fernald, Daniel Hall, Oliver Pierce, Thomas Fiblebrown, Timothy Boutelle, John Powers, Lucius Barnard, William Buxton, Moses Tebbet, Manly Hardy, Benjamin Folson, George Ricker, E. Hoyt, Samuel Gray, Jabez Mowry, Ebenezer Wells, Ebenezer Meigs, John Francis Joseph Bryant, John Pierce, Elizur Coburn, Johnson Frost, John Sanborn, Joseph Smith, William Parsons Jr., G. W. Holden, Theophilus Nickerson, Samuel Emery, William M. Reed, Nicholas Gilman.

## TITLES OF RESOLVES.

Passed by the Eleventh Legislature of the State of Maine, and approved by the Governor,

A. D. 1831.

Resolve providing for the promulgation of the Laws of the State—relating to the referred business of the Legislature—in favor of the Penobscot Indians—for selling timber on the Indian Townships—in favor of Joel Miller, Warden of the State Prison—in favor of Joshua Chamberlain—in favor of Joel Miller—respecting the town of Greenwood—in favor of Ezra Hutchins—in favor of Elkanah McLellen—authorizing the town

of Whiting to raise money for the purpose of making and repairing highways—in aid of the Alfred Academy—authorizing a Special Term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Somerset—requesting the Governor to transmit to the Governor of Massachusetts an act of this State—to enable the Penobscot Indians to sell Pine Island in Penobscot River—authorizing Margaret McCobb and Edmund Wilson, administrators, to execute a deed—in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians and providing for their support of Governor Francis Joseph—in favor of Nathaniel Haskell—in favor of Joshua Carpenter—in favor of Elias Thomas—additional to a Resolve for a Special Term of the Supreme Judicial Court in the County of Somerset—authorizing the Governor to settle with William Vance—in favor of the Waterville Light Infantry—authorizing the Assessors of the town of Belmont to assess taxes anew—in favor of Timothy Hall Jr.,—an additional Resolve for opening, clearing and repairing a road from the south line of townships number two in the Old Indian purchase on the east side of Penobscot River to Mattanawcock Stream—Resolve in favor of the town of Albany—in favor of Joseph Chase—in favor of William Witt—in favor of William King—apportioning Representatives among the several counties, towns, plantations and classes at the second apportionment—requiring Banks to make returns of their Capital Stock—in favor of Anson Academy—in favor of Jane Hill—for the admission of O. K. Barrell to practice Law in the Court of Common Pleas—in favor of Ezekiel Stearns—for the admission of Seth Pane to practice Law—in favor of Bartholomew B. Boies—additional respecting the Canada Road—in aid of the Deaf and Dumb—relating to the Massachusetts claim—for obtaining the arguments and maps in relation to the North Eastern Boundary—for clearing out and making passable certain Portages in this State—making an appropriation for completing the public roads—in favor of Benjamin Knight—laying a tax on the several counties in this State—authorizing the State Treasurer to purchase a standard of Weights and Measures—for dividing the State into Districts for the choice of Senators—authorizing the Governor and Council to pay the Warden the salary of the subordinate officers of the State Prison—granting a pension to David Sevey—in favor of Samuel Phinney—providing for the transfer of certain papers from the Treasurer's office to the Land office—providing for the purchase and distribution of Greenleaf's Reports—respecting the dividing line between Gray and Windham—in favor of Kennebec Port—in favor of Anthony Merchant—in favor of Thomas Dana—additional in relation to the Mattanawcock Road—making provision for settling the wild lands in this State—apportioning a Committee to establish the dividing line between Hollis and Lyman—in favor of Nathaniel Davis—authorizing the Land Agent of the State, in conjunction with the Land Agent of Massachusetts, to make winter roads through Public Lands—making provisions for completing the Baring and Houlton road—for the payment of contingent expenses—in favor of John Hobbs—in favor of Andrew McMillan—respecting Eaton's Bridge in the town of Plymouth—in favor of Charles Morris—in favor of Maine Wesleyan Seminary—for the payment of accounts against the State—providing for the publication of the reports of the Trials had in Circuit Courts Martial—providing for the publication of a third volume of Public Laws—providing compensation for the messenger of the Governor and Council and for the draftsman—relating to the State Arsenal—in favor of the Titcomb Belgrade Academy—in relation to persons settled on the public lands without title—providing for the payment of Land Agents—in favor of Todd and Holden—providing compensation to the Chaplains of the Legislature—in relation to the Report on the Governor's Message of March 25, 1831—or organization of the Militia—for payments of accounts against the State, (additional)—for the payment of certain portions of the Public Debt—in favor of Elisha Dodge—for the purchase of Stationary—establishing a Valuation for the State—providing for the appointment of a person to take care of the Military property of the State in Portland—granting one set of Greenleaf's Statistical view, and map of Maine to the Trustees of the Westbrook Seminary—confirming the sale of Land by Milford P. Norton to William Emerson, Samuel Thatcher Jr., Dominicus Parker, John Williams and Ivory Jefferds—on the Pay Roll of the House of Representatives—respecting the Records in the office of the Secretary of State—in favor of the road leading through the Notch of the White Hills—correcting the State Valuation—respecting the use of the Public Buildings, &c.—on the Pay Roll of the Senate—providing for the settlement of the Massachusetts claim.

EXTRAORDINARY CONTEST.—Captain Crow, in a work recently published, relates the following as having occurred on a voyage to Memel:—"One morning during a calm, when near the Hebrides, all hands were called up at three in the morning to witness a battle between several of the fish called thrashers and some swordfish on one side, and an enormous whale on the other. It was in the middle of summer, and the weather being clear, and the fish close to the vessel, we had a fine opportunity of witnessing the contest. As soon as the whale's back appeared above the water, the thrashers springing several yards into air, descended with great violence upon the object of their rancour, and inflicted upon him the most severe slaps with their tails, the sound of which resembled the reports of muskets fired at a distance.—The sword-fish, in their turn, attacked the distressed whale, stabbing him from below; and thus beset on all sides and wounded, when the poor creature appeared, the water around him was dyed with blood. In this manner they continued tormenting and wounding him for many hours, until we lost sight of him, and I have no doubt they, in the end, accomplished his destruction.

SHEARING LAMBS.—It is sometimes objected by Farmers that lambs ought not to be sheared the first year, their fleeces being needed for their growth and comfort during the winter. It is believed that, with suitable attention to covering from the wet, these animals will winter quite well if sheared even late, as their wool grows thicker and warmer after shearing, and experience shows, that fleeces are greatly improved both in quantity and quality by early shearing. We suppose it diverts the nutriment required for wool towards the surface, in a greater degree, upon the same principle, that precocious boys induce greater beards by early shaving.—*Editor M. W. M's Advocate.*

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—By the catalogue of the officers and students of Bowdoin College, which has just been published, it appears the number of students at present attending the institution is as follows:

Freshmen,	45
Sophomores,	35
Juniors,	30
Seniors,	22
Medical Students,	91
Students not belonging to the classes,	8

Total,

The annual expenses of the students who board in Commons, are estimated at one hundred and nineteen dollars & 226, including tuition, room-rent, wood, lights, washing, books and furniture.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Confessions of Gibbs the Pirate. The criminal who stands convicted of the murder of William Roberts, mate of the brig Vineyard, on the high seas, on the 23d Nov. is a native of the state of Rhode Island. As the name by which he is known to the community is Charles Gibbs, we shall accordingly designate him by that name, in the history of his bloody atrocities which is here subjoined.

The first account which he gives of himself is, that his father obtained situation for him on board the sloop-of-war Hornet, Capt. Lawrence, during the last war with England, in which vessel he made two cruises; in the last of which he captured and sunk the enemy's sloop-of-war Peacock, off the coast of Pernambuco, after an engagement of 20 minutes. On the arrival of the Hornet in the U. States, Capt. Lawrence was assigned by the government to the command of the frigate Chesapeake, then lying in Boston harbor, and Gibbs accompanied him to that ill-fated vessel in the month of April, 1813. "Early in the month of May," says he, "we received a challenge from Capt. Broke, of the frigate Shannon, and we instantly made preparations to go to sea, and risk a battle. We stood down the harbor about 11 o'clock, and commenced the action about 3 P. M. off Cape Ann. It lasted about 30 minutes, with great slaughter, especially on board the Chesapeake. I escaped miraculously, with only a sabre wound, upon my nose, the only wound I ever received in my life. The loss of the Chesapeake was 65 killed, and 100 wounded—one half mortally. We were taken into Halifax where I remained about four months."

After the exchange, he abandoned all idea of following the sea for a subsistence, went home to Rhode Island, and remained there a few months; but being unable to conquer his propensity to lead a roving life, he entered on board a ship bound to New Orleans and thence to Stockholm. On the homeward passage they were compelled to put into Bristol, England, in distress, where the ship was condemned, and he proceeded to Liverpool, and returned to the United States.

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in the ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell.— Shortly after his return home, the death of an uncle put him in possession of about \$2,000, with which he established himself in the grocery business in Boston. This undertaking was far from being profitable, and he was often under the necessity of applying to his father for assistance, which was always afforded, accompanied with good advice and his blessing. The stock was finally sold at auction, for about \$900, which he soon squandered in ale-houses and among profligates. His father hearing of his dissipation, wrote affectionately and earnestly to him to come home, but he stubbornly refused, and went to sea again, in the ship John, Capt. Brown, bound for the island of Margarita.

After the arrival, he left the ship, and entered on board the Columbian privateer Maria, Captain Bell. They cruised for about two months in the Bay of Mexico, around Cuba, but the crew becoming dissatisfied, in non-payment of their prize-money, a mutiny arose, the crew took possession of the schooner, and landed the officers near Pensacola. A number of days elapsed before it was finally decided by them what course to pursue. Some advised that they should cruise as before under the Columbian commission; others proposed to hoist the Black Flag. They cruised for a short time without any success, and it was then unanimously determined to hoist the black flag, and declare war against all nations. Their bloody purpose was not carried however, into immediate execution.

The piratical schooner was shortly afterwards driven ashore near the Cape, and so much damaged that it was found necessary to destroy her. A new sharp built schooner was in consequence provided by their faithful friend in Havana, called the Picciana, and despatched to their rendezvous. In this vessel they cruised successfully for more than four years. Among the vessels taken and destroyed with their crews were the Belvidere, Dido, a Dutch brig, the British barque Lurch, the other vessels enumerated in the list furnished to Justice Hopson, and many others whose names are not re-collected. They had a very narrow escape at one time, from the English man-of-war brig Coronation. In the early part of October, 1821, they captured the ship Lucius of Charleston, took her to Cape Antonio, and were busily engaged in landing her cargo, when the United States brig Enterprise, Capt. Kearney, hove in sight, and discovering their vessels at anchor, sent in their barges to attack them. A serious engagement followed; they defended themselves for some time behind a four gun battery, but in the end, were defeated with considerable loss, and compelled to abandon their vessels and booty, and fly to the mountains for safety.

The Maria now put to sea, with a crew of about 50 men principally Spaniards and Americans, with every hope of famous success. The first vessel she fell in with was the Indispensable, an English ship bound to Havana, which was taken and carried to Cape Antonio.— The crew were immediately destroyed; those who resisted were hewn to pieces; those who offered no resistance, were reserved to be shot and thrown overboard. Such was the manner in which they proceeded in all subsequent captures. The unhappy being that cried for mercy in the hope that something like humanity was to be found in the breasts even of the worst men, shared the same fate with him who resolved to sell his life at the highest price. A French brig, with a valuable cargo of wine and silk, was taken shortly after: the vessel was burnt and the crew murdered.

The sanguinary scenes through which Gibbs had passed now effectually wrought up his desperation to the highest pitch, and being as remarkable for his coolness and intrepidity as he was for his skill in navigation, he was unanimously chosen to be their leader in all future enterprises. To reap a golden harvest without the hazard of encountering living witnesses of their crimes, it was unanimously resolved to spare no lives and to burn and plunder without mercy. They knew that he principle inculcated by the old maxim that "dead men tell no tales," was the only safe one for them, and they scrupulously followed it. Gibbs states that he never had occasion to give orders to begin the work of death. The Spaniards were eager to accomplish that object without delay, and generally every unhappy victim disappeared in a very few minutes after they gained the deck of a vessel.

He now directed his course towards the Bahama Banks, where they captured a brig, believed to be the William from New-York for some port in Mexico, with a cargo of furniture; destroyed the crew, took her to Cape Antonio, and sent the furniture and other articles to their friend at Havana. Sometime during this cruise the pirate was chased for nearly a whole day by a U. S. ship, supposed to be the John Adams; they hoisted Patriot colors and finally escaped. In the early part of the summer of 1817, they took the Earl of Morda, an English ship from London, with a cargo of dry goods. The crew were destroyed, the vessel burnt, and the goods carried to the Cape. They had a settlement with their Havana friend, and the proceeds were divided according to agreement.

Gibbs then repaired to Havana, introduced himself to the merchant, and made further arrangements for the successful prosecution of his piracy. While there he became acquainted with many of the English and American naval officers, enquiring respecting the success of their expeditions for the suppression of pirates.

ey, and made himself acquainted with the speed of their vessels, and all their intended movements.

On his arrival at Cape Antonio, he found that his comrades were in a state of complete mutiny and rebellion, and that several of them had been killed;— His energy checked the disturbance, and all agreed to submit to his orders, and put any one to death who should dare to disobey.

During the cruise which was made in the latter part of 1817 and the beginning of 1818, a Dutch ship from Curacao was captured, with a cargo of West India Goods, and a quantity of silver plate.— The passengers and crew, to the number of 30, were all destroyed, with the exception of a young female about 17, who fell upon her knees and implored Gibbs to save her life. The appeal was successful, and he promised to save her, though he knew it would lead to dangerous consequences among the crew. She was carried to Cape Antonio, and kept there about two months; but the dissatisfaction increased until it broke out at last into an open mutiny, and one of the pirates was shot by Gibbs for daring to lay hold of her with a view of beating out her brains. Gibbs was compelled in the end to submit her fate to a council of war, at which it was decided that the preservation of their own lives made her sacrifice indispensable. He therefore acquiesced in the decision, and gave orders to until peace took place, then returned to have her destroyed by poison, which was immediately done.

The piratical schooner was shortly afterwards driven ashore near the Cape, and so much damaged that it was found necessary to destroy her. A new sharp built schooner was in consequence provided by their faithful friend in Havana, called the Picciana, and despatched to their rendezvous. In this vessel they cruised successfully for more than four years. Among the vessels taken and destroyed with their crews were the Belvidere, Dido, a Dutch brig, the British barque Lurch, the other vessels enumerated in the list furnished to Justice Hopson, and many others whose names are not re-collected. They had a very narrow escape at one time, from the English man-of-war brig Coronation. In the early part of October, 1821, they captured the ship Lucius of Charleston, took her to Cape Antonio, and were busily engaged in landing her cargo, when the United States brig Enterprise, Capt. Kearney, hove in sight, and discovering their vessels at anchor, sent in their barges to attack them. A serious engagement followed; they defended themselves for some time behind a four gun battery, but in the end, were defeated with considerable loss, and compelled to abandon their vessels and booty, and fly to the mountains for safety.

*Delivered to Mr. Merritt, March 31st, 1831, at the request of Gibbs.*

On one occasion Gibbs states he cruised for more than three weeks off the Capes of the Delaware, in the hope of falling in with the Rebecca Sims, a Philadelphia ship, bound for Canton. They knew that she would have a large quantity of specie on board, but they were disappointed in their booty. The ship passed them in the night.

Sometime in the course of the year 1819, he states that he left Havana and came to the United States, bringing with him about \$30,000. He passed several weeks in this city, and then went to Boston, whence he took passage for Liverpool in the ship Emerald. Before he sailed, however, he squandered a large part of his money by dissipation and gambling. He remained in Liverpool a few months, and then returned to Boston in the ship Topaz Capt. Lewis. His residence in Liverpool at that time is satisfactorily ascertained from another source besides his own confession. A female now in this city, was well acquainted with him there, where, she says he lived like a gentleman, with apparently abundant means of support. In speaking of his acquaintance with this female, he says, "I fell in with a woman, who I thought was all virtue, but she deceived me, and I am sorry to say that a heart that had never felt abashed at scenes of carnage and blood, was made a child of for a time by her, and I gave way to dissipation to drown the torment. How often when the fumes of liquor have subsided, have I thought of my good and affectionate parents, and of their Godlike advice! But when the little monitor began to move within me, I immediately seized the cup to hide myself from myself, and drank until the sense of intoxication was renewed. My friends advised me to behave myself like a man and promised me their assistance, but the demon still haunted me, and I spurned their advice."

He subsequently returned to Boston, sailed for Havana, and again commenced his piratical career. In 1826, he revisited the United States, and hearing of the war between Brazil and the Republic of Buenos Ayres, sailed from Boston in the brig Hatty of Portsmouth, with a fixed determination, as he states, of trying his fortune in defence of a Republican Government. Upon his arrival, he made himself known to Admiral Brown, and communicated his desire to join their navy. The Admiral acceded him to the Governor, and a Lieutenant's commission being given him, he

joined a ship of 34 guns, called the Twenty-Fifth-of-May. "Here," says Gibbs, "I found Lieutenant Dodge, an old acquaintance, and a number of other persons with whom I had sailed. When the Governor gave me the commission, he told me they wanted no cowards in their Navy, to which I replied that I thought he would have no apprehension of my cowardice or skill when he became acquainted with me. He thanked me, and said he hoped he should not be deceived; upon which we drank to his health and to the success of the Republic. He then presented me with a sword and told me to wear that as my companion through the doubtful struggle in which the Republic was engaged. I told them I never would disgrace it, so long as I had a nerve in my arm. I remained on board the ship in the capacity of 5th Lieutenant for about four months, during which time we had a number of skirmishes with the enemy.— Having succeeded in gaining the confidence of Admiral Brown, he put me in command of a privateer schooner, mounting two long 24 pounders and 46 men. I sailed from Buenos Ayres, made two good cruises, and returned safely to port. I then bought one half of a new Baltimore schooner, and sailed again, but was captured seven days out, and carried into Rio Janeiro, where the Brazilians paid me my change. I remained there until peace took place, then returned to Buenos Ayres, and thence to New-York.

After the lapse of about a year, which he passed in travelling from place to place, Gibbs states the war between France and Algiers attracted his attention. Knowing that French commerce presented a fine opportunity for plunder, he determined to embark for Algiers and offer his services to the Dey. He accordingly took passage from this port in the Sally Ann, belonging to Bath, landed at Barcelona, crossed to Port Mahon, and endeavored to make his way to Algiers. The vigilance of the French fleet prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he proceeded to Tunis. There finding it unsafe to attempt a journey to Algiers across the desert, he amused himself with contemplating the ruins of Carthage, and reviving his recollections of her war with the Romans. He afterwards took passage to Marseilles, and thence to Boston. From Boston he sailed to New-Orleans, and there entered as one of the crew of the brig Vineyard. To a question why he had been accustomed to command, should enter as a common sailor on board the Vineyard, he answered that he sought employment to assuage the horrors of refection.

He solemnly declares that he had no agency in the murder of the mate, for which he was tried and convicted, and is unable to understand how he could be found guilty, when he stood by and looked passively on the scene of destruction. He readily admits, however, his participation in the mutiny, revolt and robbery, and in the murder of Capt. Thornby.— He often asks if he should not be murdered in the streets, if he had his liberty, and was recognized, and frequently exclaims, "Oh, if I had got into Algiers, I never should have been in this prison to be hung for murder."

Though he gives no evidence of a "contrite heart" for the horrible crimes of which he confesses himself guilty, yet he evidently dwells upon their recollection with great unwillingness. If a question was asked him, "how were the crews generally destroyed?" he answers quickly and briefly, and instantly changes the topic either to the circumstances that attended his trial, or to his exploits in Buenos Ayres. Since his trial, his frame is somewhat enfeebled, his face paler, and his eyes more sunken; but the air of his bold and desperate mind still remains. In his narrow cell, he seems more like an object of pity than vengeance; is affable and communicative, and when he smiles, exhibits so mild and gentle a countenance, that no one would take him to be a villain.— His conversation is concise and pertinent, and his style of illustration quite original.

To correct the impression which some of our public prints have thrown out that Gibbs, like other criminals, is disposed to magnify and exaggerate his crimes, it may be well to state that a few days since a chart of the West Indies, (Jocelyn's) was handed him, containing the names of about 90 vessels which were boarded and plundered by pirates from 1817 to 1825, with a request that he would mark those of whose robbery he had any recollection. The chart was returned with but one mark, and that upon the ship Lucius of Charleston. When questioned afterwards in regard to that vessel, he gave such account of her subsequent recapture by the Enterprise, as left no doubt respecting the truth of his statement. Had he been desirous of increasing the black catalogue, here was so fine an opportunity, that he would undoubtedly have availed himself of it. He has repeatedly stated that he was concerned in the robbery of more than forty vessels, and in the destruction of more than twenty with their entire crews. Many of those destroyed had passengers on board, which makes it probable that he has been engaged in the murder of nearly four hundred human beings!!!

Gibbs was married in Buenos Ayres, where he has a child living. His wife is dead. By a singular concurrence of circumstances, the woman with whom he became acquainted in Liverpool, and who is said at that time to have borne a decent character, is now lodged in the same prison with himself. He has written her two letters since his confinement both of which are before us. They indicate a good deal of native talent, but very little education.

16th ult. Loss about \$1800. No insurance. Why will not all be on the sure side when they have the opportunity? We hope the frequent losses occasioned by fires will be a stimulus to all to have their buildings insured.

**FOREIGN.**—By the packet ships Corinthian and Caledonia, at N York on the 25th ult. London papers to 31st March and Liverpool dated to 1st April inclusive, were received. The affairs of the Poles wear a more encouraging aspect.

German papers of 23d March say "The entry of the Polish army under Dwernicki, into the Province of Podolia, is likely to produce a considerable increase of perplexity to the Russians. The Nobility and their dependents have arisen EN MASSE and assembled 15,000 cavalry, which force advanced to Kamieniec and disarmed a Russian Regiment of Infantry." The Russians have retreated from their positions before Praga, and set fire to the village of Targowek; and to all the gabions and fascines, which they had prepared for storming the fortresses. The Russians have not been able to cross the Vistula at any point near Warsaw. The Russian army is said to be suffering severely from a scarcity of provisions, the severity of the season, and the badness of the roads. Private letters from Warsaw of the 14th March speak with confidence of the success of the Polish arms. The affairs of France still appear to be warlike. We have not room in this paper to publish the whole details received, but shall publish more in our next.

The following judicious remarks from the Hallowell Advocate, we trust will be favorably received by the farmers in this County. We hope they will give that attention to the subject which its importance demands.

On our first page will be found a circular of Mr. Haines of Livermore, concerning the cultivation of Hemp, which we publish for the public information, with the hope that by increasing its circulation as far as lies in our power we may do something towards promoting a more extensive attention to the subject by our farmers, convincing as we are that it will be for their advantage and for the prosperity of the state. The facilities for the cultivation of this article have been so much increased, and the risk of failure or loss so much lessened, by the enterprise of Mr. H. and others who have already succeeded in growing Hemp, that our farmers must be blind indeed if they refuse or neglect to engage in the enterprise. We entertain not a doubt that the time is at hand when the production and manufacture of Hemp will become a fruitful source of wealth and prosperity to the working classes of this section of the Union. The first benefits will of course be reaped by those who are able to make experiments; but when once the cultivation and manufacture is permanently established, its advantages will be felt by the community. The introduction of a new branch of business, which will give constant employment to thousands of persons, cannot fail to add greatly to the population and wealth of the country. Suppose for illustration, as may be realized at no distant period, 1000 men engaged in this new occupation—there will then be about 5000 persons added to the present population—these 5000 persons must purchase their articles of consumption of those who produce or traffic in them, and thus a new market is created for a sufficient quantity of the surplus produce of the farmer to subsist 5000 individuals, and a demand for the merchandise of the trader to supply the same persons. The shipbuilder buys hemp for cordage at least \$30 a ton cheaper than the imported hemp would cost, and the value which he pays for it goes into the pockets of our own hemp-growers, and remains in the country, instead of going to a distant foreign land, perhaps to enrich the Russian feudal despot by paying him for the compulsory labors of his degraded serfs. This is the operation of the American System. It creates a home market for the farmer, where he can dispose of products which other nations will not take, and a market not liable to the fluctuations of policy and extraneous circumstances which affect foreign markets; it increases the population and productive labor of the country, and in the same proportion adds to the whole amount of trade; it takes advantages of natural resources and of the machinery invented by art, thereby increasing the productive power (and of course the wealth) of the community far beyond the increase of population; & it furnishes the article to the consumer on as good terms at least as he could purchase the foreign article deducting the protecting duty, and will eventually furnish it on far better terms. Yet there are men among us who pursue a course tending to crush the incipient enterprises of the country, and lead us back to the importation of foreign hemp, wool, and foreign everything! An antitariff man is as much opposed to the true interests and prosperity of this country, as a subject of Great Britain or any other foreign nation.

*Hallowell Advocate.*

**The new Cabinet.**—There is much speculation upon this subject. The Pennsylvania Inquirer says letters have been received from a responsible source which give—

**Secretary of State**—Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.

**Secretary of War**—Hugh L. White of Tennessee.

**Secretary of the Treasury**—Louis McLane, of Delaware.

**Secretary of the Navy**—Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia.

The same paper states that James Buchanan is the newly appointed Attorney General. The above, we believe, are all Van Buren men, whose nomination would at once, we think, bring out the Calhoun Republican party into open war. Mr. Buchanan is and ever has been a federalist. What will the Republican party say to that? [So is Louis McLane.]

The New-York Courier says, Van Buren will retire to New-York. The same paper puts Mr. Forsyth into the Navy Department, and Mr. Drayton into the War Department. Both the above papers are *oracles*. The Courier has been the better tripod.

**CULTIVATION OF HEMP.** The subscriber is prepared to supply those who may wish to cultivate Hemp, with prime seed, of last year's growth, at one dollar per bushel. The scarcity of seed and the enormous price demanded for it heretofore, together with want of information,

We learn by the Brunswick Journal, that the house of Mr. Wadstill Webber, in Durham, was consumed by fire on the

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

in growing and preparing it, has been causes of failure and discouragement to many who have undertaken it. These difficulties are now measurably obviated, so much so that our farmers have the means and information necessary to undertake the growing of Hemp without much risk and with a prospect of a good business. Notwithstanding those who engaged in it last season paid four dollars per bushel for seed many have made it a very profitable crop. The product of several acres has already been sold in the market for between 50 and 60 dollars to the acre. The prejudice in favor of Foreign Hemp is gradually subsiding, and the price or American water-rotted regularly advancing.

It is also obvious to those who have engaged in the growing of Hemp that it is not an exhausting crop. It requires a warm, free soil in a good state of cultivation, well pulverized with the plough and harrow. Two and a half bushels of seed at least should be sown on the acre. As soon in the Spring as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm to receive seed it should be well harrowed and rolled or bushed in; nothing more is required until when fit to cut, which should be performed when full in the blow, with a cradle or hemp-hook; none should ever be pulled, the roots serve to enrich the ground, and the Hemp sells better when cut. Much is lost by letting it stand too long in the field. It should be immediately immersed in clear, still water, and covered with slabs, boards, or other covering to exclude the sun. The fine Hemp requires more time to rot than the coarse, it should therefore be sorted when put into the water, that the coarse may be taken out first. When well dried it is fit for dressing; care must be taken to keep it straight and even, through the process of rotting and drying. Twenty dollars per ton for merchantable Hemp stem, prepared in this way, will be paid at the Hemp Factory hereafter; or it will be dressed, put into snug bales, and sold in the market if required, for one third the proceeds, at the option of the cultivator. A fair price will be given for unrotted Hemp without roots, if well cured and delivered at said Factory after the 20th of May next.

FRANCIS F. HAINES, Agent,

East Livermore, April 5, 1831.

**THE YOUNG READER.**—We have examined this little Book with much pleasure and satisfaction, and will willingly add our testimony to that of our correspondent in its praise. It is for sale at the bookstore of ASA BARTON, Esq.

**MR. GOODNOW.**—Feeling a lively interest in the education of our Youth, I thought I could not do a better service to Parents and Guardians, than to recommend to them through the columns of your paper, a most valuable little Book for children, by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont of Boston, and published by Messrs. Richardson, Lord, and Holbrook, of that city. It is just such work as we might expect from Mr. Pierpont, and will, I think, take the same rank in the minds of a judicious public, that his other School Books now have—namely, the “Introduction to the National Reader,” “National Reader,” and “American First Class Book,” works which are now generally used in all our schools, and which all now agree are superior to any extant. The **YOUNG READER**, as its name indicates, is intended to go with the Spelling-Book, and is well calculated to relax the tender mind of children by exercising themselves with words that are drawn together by sense, and are not only addressed to the eye, but the mind, and I presume that we can find but very few children, but would much rather read and examine the “Young Reader” than play; and I sincerely hope to see it introduced into all our schools, and am of the opinion that Parents can not lay out twenty-five cents to better advantage than by purchasing this little publication.

A PARENT.

The Council of this State adjourned on the 6th ult. to meet at Augusta on the 8th where they were to remain for a few days, for the purpose of directing the manner of finishing the Public Buildings.

On the first page of this week's paper will be found the Protest of the National Republican members of the Legislature of this state, against the apportionment of Representatives. We bespeak a favorable perusal of it. We shall next week commence the publication of the documents in relation to our Northeastern boundary.

The following is the result of the votes cast for member to Congress from the 4th District in Vermont, at the election on the 4th ult. For Swift, (National Republican,) 3812.—Baily (Jackson) 3751.—Scattering, 499.—No choice.

The result of the Rhode Island election, is, the complete defeat of the Jackson party,—particulars in our next.

**INDIANA.**—The population of this State in 1800 was about 5000. It is now 344,538. In noticing this extraordinary increase, the Political (Ind.) Clarion, an able, and spirited paper says: “In point of numbers our own Fayette county stands tenth. But in point of pure, bona fide, unadulterated, whole hog, *Jacksonism*, we can knock down, drag out, rant-squabble and chaw up, any thing of our size, in this here part of the West, what dare try us.”

The Pirates were executed at N. York on Friday the 22d ult.

**MARRIED,**  
In Canton, Mr. Ephraim Paine of Jay, to Miss Temperance W. Ludden of C.  
In Rumford, by Rev. Daniel Gould, Mr. James Silver to Miss Sarah Elliot  
In Livermore, Mr. Merry Stone to Miss Martha Coolidge.

**DIED,**  
In Canton, 21st ult. Mr. Arden Ellis, 39.  
In Jay, Marie Antoinette, only child of Mr. Joseph & Mrs. Sarah Bartlett, aged 16 months.  
In Paris, on the 7th ult. Curissa, wife of Mr. John Butterfield Jr., of Summer, and daughter of Mr. Edward Andrews of Paris aged 29 years.

## Spring Goods.

**G. C. LYFORD**

**R**EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received his full Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade, which, with his stock before on hand, comprises as great a variety of Dry Goods as can be found in Portland, and which he will engage to sell at the lowest prices. The Stock, at present consists, in part, of the following articles:

**275 Yds. BROADCLOTHS** of different colors and qualities;  
500 yds. CASSIMERES and SATINETS of different colors and qualities;  
4000 yds. Calicos from 12 1/2 cts. to 2s. of different colors and qualities;  
4000 yds. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;  
1000 " Bleach'd do. do.  
500 " Ginghams and Checks;  
400 " Tickings;  
700 lb. Warp Yarns first quality;  
40 doz. Cotton and Worsted Hosiery;  
40 " Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves.

—**ALSO—**

5 | 4 London Blk. Bombazines—Silk Flag and Bandanna Hdks.—Fancy Silk—Gauze and Crepe Hdks., a rich assortment—a fine assortment of rich and fashionable Silks—a great variety of plain and fig'd Cambrics and Muslins for Dresses—Plain, Corded and Check'd Pink Ginghams—English and Scotch Ginghams, a good assortment—French Printed Ginghams and Printed Muslins, elegant—rich Thibet, Poplin, Barage and Oscarene Hdks.—Merino, Raw Silk, Thibet, Valentia, Cashmere, Crepe and Cassimere Shawls—Blk. and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils—a fine assortment of Blk. Lace Veils—Great Barage and Crepe for Veils—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book Muslins—Irish Linens—Linen Damask—Birdseye and Russia Diapers—Brown Battistes and Bonnet Cambrics—Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings—Footed Laces—Blk. Nankin & Canton Crapes—Silk, Cotton and Valentina Vestments—Furniture and Common Dimities—Col'd Cambricks Blk. Bombazets and Circassians—Scarlet and Green Bombazets—Blue Jeans—Rouen Cassimeres—Plaid and Woolen Table Cloths—Blk. French Crapes—Super Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Common Silk and Cotton ditto—Blue, Scarlet and Orange Circassians—Brown and Blk. Linens—Paddings—Buckram—Sewing Silks—Twist—Sewing Cottons—Cotton and Linen Flags.

—**LIKewise—**

**LEGHORNS—NAVARINOS—**  
Boxford, Straw BONNETS and French Travelling BASKETS.  
Portland, April 30, 1831. 6w46

## SPLendid NEW GOODS.

**HENRY POOR,**  
MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET,  
PORTLAND,

**H**AS just received from New York and Boston, a great variety of Plaid, Striped Twill'd and Col'd Gro de naples and Sarsnetts—elegant Ginghams—Mull, Swiss, Nansook, Oriental Check and Striped MUSLINS for Dresses—nice and cheap Calicoes—fig'd Josephines—Parcimone and Palmyrenes for Dresses—lots Fancy Hdks.—Patchwork by the pound—Travelling Baskets—Laces—Quillings—Ribbons—Bonnets—**BROADCLOTHS**—Drillings—Jewns—Gloves—Mits—Hosiery—Super & Common **CARPETINGS** &c. &c., making a greater variety of rich Fancy and Staple Goods than was ever before offered by the subscriber.

May 2. 468w.

**Wanted**  
BY the subscriber, an active and industrious BOY from 15 to 17 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Shoe-making Business. One that can come well recommended will meet with good encouragement.

RUFUS F. BEAL.  
Norway Village, May 2. 46

## Blanks

FOR SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS,

**J**UST printed conformably to the Laws now in force, and for sale by the subscriber. Also, a general assortment of Blanks for towns.

ASA BARTON, Agent.  
Norway, May 3. 3w46

### NOTICE.

**R**UN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of Feb. last, DAVID GORHAM AUSTIN, aged 17 years—this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

THOMAS AUSTIN.  
Green, April 26, 1831. 46

### Carding Machine.

**F**OR Sale one NEW CARDING MACHINE, made in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at Brunswick, Me.

NOAH HINKLEY.  
March 28th, 1831. 43

### Carding Machine

**F**OR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—Inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.

Bruswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

### Cart Wheels, &c.

**F**OR sale cheap, one pair of White Oak CART WHEELS—4 Woolen WHEELS—an assortment of Joiners' Tools—1 Sword—2 Epaullets—2 Brass Pistols—1 sash—1 Feather—2 Military Hats—1 Belt—which will be sold low at a great bargain if applied for soon.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, April 19. 44

### PROSPECTUS

OF THE

**COMIC MIRROR:**  
Illustrated by upwards of TWO HUNDRED Caricatures, Sketches, and Comic Engravings, combining all the interest and spirit of the Domestic and Foreign Comic Annuals, and Laughable Drolleries.

PRICE ONLY \$1.50 PER ANN.

The public have now before them the Prospectus of a work of which Wit and Humor, are to constitute the principal ingredients. The publisher has observed the avidity with which productions of similar pretensions, are sought after, notwithstanding their leaden attempts at wit have been disfigured by coarse vulgarity, and too often evinced an utter disregard of decency, unmindful that

Immodest words, admit of no defence,

For want of decency, is want of sense.

The favorable disposition which the public have so constantly manifested towards similar attempts to amuse and entertain, has convinced the publisher that a well-conducted and pleasing *melange* of Wit and Humor, will be extensively patronized. Under this impression he has made extensive arrangements, to procure at great cost, the best productions of a humorous nature both at home and abroad, including the comic works of Hood, Cruikshank, and other genuine sons of Comus; the Looking Glass, an amusing and unique affair, with numerous other laughable and mirth-inspiring subjects.

It is impossible, nor shall we think of attempting to give in a mere prospectus, an adequate idea of the variety and spirit which it shall be the constant aim to infuse into the pages of the *Comic Mirror*. It will be satisfactory, however, to show, by the testimony of the most distinguished physician, that invalids of almost every description will derive benefit from our labours; particularly those who are afflicted with weak nerves, lowness of spirits, and complaints of a dyspeptic or bilious nature. To these our work will prove invaluable, and the smile of good humor which will brighten the countenance, and the sense of inward satisfaction and self-placidity which will assuredly put our patients in the best of humor with themselves and with the world, will induce them to throw forthwith, their bottles, pills, and “physic to the dogs.”

We can only specify among the general and diversified topics of the future pages of the work:

Touches at the Pride, Whims and Follies of the Times, in which the lash of satire will be used with unsparing severity; but always in such general terms, and with such perfect good nature, as to give no cause of personal offence.

Humors and vagaries of the Police Office, where human nature is exhibited in its true colours, and vice exposed in its naked deformity, only that the beacon may serve as a warning to the dissolute and vicious.

Doings of Folks about Town; the Ways of the World, and Peeps behind the Curtain; Caricatures; Tales of Humor; Sketches of Wit, and anecdotes of Celebrated Characters, men of Fancy and Fashion, who have nothing else to do but to entertain their neighbors, and inspire others with their flashes of Wit and merriment, which is “wont to set the table in a roar.”

The whole will be illustrated by numerous Comic Engravings, executed at great expense, and which of themselves will furnish an inexhaustable fund of amusement, and may, better than anything else, be taken up on a dull rainy day, or serve to beguile an hour which would otherwise pass heavily away.

**THE REMARKS.**—Notwithstanding the heavy expense attending the publication of this singular and entirely unique work, the publisher has determined to put the subscription at the very lowest price at which it can possibly be afforded, confidently relying on an extensive patronage for remuneration. It will be published every other week, at only \$1.50 per annum, invariably in advance. Agents will be allowed a commission of fifteen per cent. on all remittances. No unpaid letters or orders without the amount of subscription will receive any attention, as the expense of the publication and the lossiness of the subscription, will not warrant the publisher in doing otherwise.

Address S. R. KRAMER.

April 5, 1831, Philadelphia.

### SATURDAY COURIER.

**O**N the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called

*The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principles and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which involve injury to the morals, and impediment to the advancement of a people. This it shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention.—

We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

**LIGHT** Reading, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorize us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected PRICES CURRENT of STOCKS, and the GRAIN MARKET. The latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper. In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising, intelligent and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public favor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in the more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shown by an enlightened public to enterprises judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

**CONDITIONS.**—The SATURDAY COURIER will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising TWENTY-EIGHT columns of reading matter.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be handsomely displayed, and inserted at a moderate price.

Terms of Subscription—\$2 per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Agents, and other persons at a distance, purchasing six subscribers, and becoming responsible for the payment of their subscriptions, will receive a seventh copy GRATIS.

All communications concerning this paper to be addressed (post paid) to WOODWARD & SPRAGG,

No. 15 North Fourth-st. PHILADELPHIA.

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—CARTHAGE.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Carthage, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the respective sums following, viz :

Name of Proprietor if known,	No. of Lots	Range	Tax 1830	Debt 1831	\$cts.
Ebenezer Newman	1	13	1.50		
Samuel White	1	15	" .84		
Samuel White Jr.	1	15	" .60		
South half	3	17	2.16	</	

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

## POETRY.

[From the American Advocate.]

### SPRING.

Hail to the spring, whose genial breezes  
Bring the gladsome summer nigh—  
Though the circling life-blood freezes  
With the thought that I must die.

Nature joyous is springing  
From stern winter's tyrant sway,  
And the cheerful birds are singing—  
But I sink by slow decay.

See the forest fast assuming  
Spring's fresh hues o'er bud and leaf—  
But my way no light illumining,  
Ah! 't is lonely, dark, and brief.

Now the landscape brightens gladly,  
Winters' tokens disappear—  
But I view these changes sadly,  
And shed with pain the frequent tear.

Must I fade and die untimely,  
Like a broken floweret fall,  
While nor faith nor hope sublimely  
Breaks my life-bound spirit's thrall?

Must I leave earth's bloom behind me,  
And go, unguided, whence I came,  
Bursting the bonds to earth that bind me,  
Home, friendship, love, and hope of fame?  
And shall no Spring's renewing power  
Reanimate this mortal dust?  
Yes, we sleep but through winter's hour,  
To wake in joy and bliss, we trust. W.—N.

### ODE

ON THE POWER OF GOLD.  
Love's a pain that works our woe,  
Not to love is painful too;  
But alas! the greatest pain  
Waits the love that meets disdain.  
What avails ingenuous worth,  
Sprightly wit, or noble birth  
All the virtues useless prove,  
Gold alone engages love.  
May he be completely curs'd  
Who the sleeping mischief first  
Wak'd to life, and vile before,  
Stamp'd at first the sordid ore.  
Gold creates in brethren strife,  
Gold destroys the parent's life,  
Gold produces civil jars,  
Murders, Massacres, and Wars;  
But the worst effect of Gold,  
Love alas! is bought and sold.

## LAWS OF MAINE.

An additional ACT relating to appeals.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act, whenever a conviction shall be had in the Court of Common Pleas, in a criminal prosecution, wherein the right of appeal is now allowed by law, the party convicted shall have the right of appeal from such conviction, either before or after sentence, to the Supreme Judicial Court next to be held within the same county; and upon such appeal being claimed, the court may order the party appealing, to recognise to the State, in a reasonable sum with or without surety or sureties, to appear before the appellate court, to answer to the indictment found against him; and if such appellant should not be able to find the sureties required during the term of the court at which the conviction may be had, the court may order such appellant to be committed for trial in the appellate court, or until he shall recognize as aforesaid, before some Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, who shall be designated by said court for that purpose.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever an appeal shall be claimed, from a verdict or judgment, rendered in the Court of Common Pleas, in any civil action in which an appeal is allowed by law, and there shall not in the opinion of the court, be a reasonable time for the party appealing to produce the sureties required, during the same term of court, it shall be in the power of the court to designate some Justice of the Peace, to take such recognizance within a term of time not exceeding ten days, after the adjournment of the court; and in such case the court shall order a stay of execution accordingly; and it shall be the duty of the party appealing, to cause such recognizance to be filed in the Clerk's office of the county wherein such action was tried, within the time mentioned in the order of the court.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That any recognizance taken out of court as provided in the first and second sections of this act, shall on being returned and filed in said court, have the same legal effect, as though the same had been entered into, in open court.

[Approved by the Governor, March 17, 1831.]

An additional ACT regulating judicial process and proceedings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in any action founded on a recognition entered into in the Court of Common Pleas, conditioned for the prosecution of an appeal in a civil action, the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the same power in respect to such recognition, as they now have in actions on bonds or other specialties, in virtue of the third section of an act passed on the twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, entitled "An Act for giving remedies in Equity."

[Approved by the Governor March 4, 1831.]

An ACT altering the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in the counties of Hancock and Washington.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in future the Supreme Judicial Court shall annually be held at Machias, within and for the county of Washington on the fourth Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday of May, and at Castine, within and for the county of Hancock, on the fifth Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday of May, instead of the Tuesdays on which by law they are to be held respectively.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all writs processes and recognizances returnable to, and all matters and things, which could be legally acted upon at the respective terms aforesaid at said court, as now by law established, shall be returned to and may be acted upon, at the terms of said court respectively, to be held according to the provisions of this act.

[Approved by the Governor March 30, 1831.]

An additional ACT to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Inspector General of Beef and Pork, and of his deputies, to make inspection of beef and pork as required by law within the time between sunrising and sunsetting, and if the Inspector General, or his deputy shall make such inspection during the time between sunsetting and sunrising, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for each and every such offence, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person who shall sue for the same, within six months after said offence shall be committed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That no pork nor beef imported into this State, in barrels, half barrels, or other casks, which shall not bear thereon the marks of an inspection, showing the quality and quantity thereof, and the name of an inspector of this State, or of some one of the United States, shall be shipped in this State, or sold or offered for sale in this State, and any person who shall ship any beef or pork in this State, or sell, or offer for sale in this State, any beef or pork, in barrels, half barrels or other casks, not marked as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every barrel, half barrel, or other cask of beef or pork which he shall so ship, sell or offer for sale, the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt, by any person who shall sue for the same, within six months after the time of such sale.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Inspector General or any of his deputies may inspect, cut, weigh, pack or repack, salt, cooper and brand, beef of the following description, which shall be branded extra mess, without any abbreviation, viz: oxen of four years old and upwards, and weighing seven hundred pounds and upwards, to be cured in the same manner that mess beef is now directed to be cured at law; and the fees of the Inspector General and of his deputies shall be the same, and the duties and liabilities of both shall be the same as are now established by the laws regulating the inspection of other beef and pork in this State, except where any of their provisions are inconsistent herewith.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Inspector General, or any of his deputies may inspect, cut, weigh, pack or repack, salt, cooper and brand, pork of the following description, which shall be branded mess pork, viz: every part except the heads, legs, shanks and lard, of well-fatted hogs in good condition, weighing from two to three hundred pounds and averaging two hundred and fifty pounds; to be well salted with seventy pounds of clean coarse salt to the barrel, exclusive of a strong pickle, and with thirty five pounds of clean coarse salt to the half barrel, exclusive of a strong pickle; and the fees of the Inspector General and of his deputies shall be the same, as are now established by the laws regulating the inspection of other beef and pork in this State, except where any of their provisions are inconsistent herewith.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That where packed or repacked in barrels, or half barrels for exportation, two hundred pounds of fresh pork into every barrel, and one hundred pounds of fresh pork into every half barrel; or that two hundred and fifteen pounds of salted pork shall be put into every barrel, and one half thereof into every half barrel of clear pork No. 1 and of clear pork No. 2, and that two hundred and ten pounds of salted pork shall be put into every barrel, and one half thereof into every half barrel of boue-middlings and of mess pork: That clear pork No. 1 shall consist of the best pieces of well fatted healthy hogs, not less than three inches and a half thick in the thickest part of such pieces, clear or lean: That clear pork No. 2 shall consist of the best pieces of well fatted healthy hogs, not less than two inches and a half thick, in the thickest part of such pieces clear or lean; and that the ends of the ribs and briskets may be included in clear pork No. 1 and clear pork No. 2, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That all barrels and half barrels of pork and beef

packed or repacked for exportation, shall be branded with the actual weight of said pork or beef in legible figures, and letters, in addition to the other brands now established at law.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That neither the Inspector General nor any of his deputies, shall pack or repack, or begin to pack or repack any beef or pork, before a convenient, strong and secure place has been provided by the party claiming such inspection, and the key or keys thereof are lodged with the Inspector General or with a deputy of his, actually employed in the inspection, whose duty it shall be to keep the said key or keys until such beef or pork is packed or repacked, salted, coopered and branded, and otherwise completely prepared for exportation, and no longer. But the Inspector General and his deputies shall begin and finish the packing or repacking, heading, coopering and branding, as soon as may be, after such place of security has been so provided and the key or keys thereof are lodged with him or with a deputy of his actually employed in such inspection, under the penalties already established for neglect or refusal, provided nevertheless, that neither the Inspector General, nor any of his deputies shall be liable to any of the penalties for such neglect or refusal, before the whole inspection charges for inspecting, cutting, salting, coopering and branding such pork and beef, are either paid or secured to him or his said deputy: and all provisions of law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That instead of six ounces of salt petre, not more than four, nor less than three shall be used to each barrel of mess beef, and extra mess beef, and that instead of four ounces of the same, not more than three nor less than two ounces shall be used to each barrel of No. 1, 2 and 3 beef, and that is the half barrels of the different kinds, one half of the said several quantities of salt petre shall be used.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That whenever the office of Inspector General of beef and pork shall become vacant by death or otherwise, the deputies of the said Inspector General be, and hereby are authorized to do all acts and things they were empowered to do during the continuance of said Inspector General in office, and until a successor shall be appointed, being accountable to the State for their conduct, in the same manner they were to the Inspector General, and in case of any vacancy by his death or otherwise to the State of Maine.

[Approved by the Governor March 23, 1831.]

The largest ship in the world, says the Palladium, was recently built at Constantinople, and was to be launched this spring. Her name is the Mahmoud. She has a flush deck, and is nine feet wider in her beam than the largest of our line of battle ships! Her length is 234 feet, and her width 68 feet; and her sides are four feet six inches thick. On her main deck she is to mount long brass 32 pounders; on her middle deck, 42 pounders; and on her lower deck 68 pounders.

**Blackstone Canal.**—We saw two canal boats loaded with live oak ship timber, for the New-York market, brought from Worcester. There will be eight hundred tons brought down this season.—There are now twenty-two boats on the canal, all constantly employed—and the season has opened with fine prospects for the proprietors. There have been carried up the canal since it opened, 1200 bales of Cotton, besides an immense quantity of other goods.

The Collector at Boston received a letter on the 13th inst. from Mr. Coe, the Inspector at Block Island, informing him, that the Warrior from Boston for New York, went ashore at that Island, in the gale on Saturday morning last, went immediately to pieces, and every soul on board was lost; seven of the bodies had been driven upon the beach.

**PROVIDENCE FACTORY**  
**YARN,**  
**SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GINGHAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES, THREADS, KNITTING COTTONS, &c. &c.** together with a large assortment of Leather and Morocco.

**SHOES,**  
warranted good.

**ALSO**—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Traveling TRUNKS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail, by HENRY BAILEY, Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings, PORTLAND.

**GENERAL DEPOSITE FOR PUBLISHERS**—Portland, Maine.

**S. COLMAN,**

A GENT for Publishers of Books & Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

**Orders for Books, also for English Magazines and Newspapers, supplied with punctuality.**

Portland, March, 1830.

## Vegetable Pulmonary

### BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

**ASA BARTON.**

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

**I**t is impossible to present the pub-

lic with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BAL-SAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

### NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints.

About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

**REUBEN BLANCHARD.**

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

### BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

**T**HIS valuable Medicine has been

used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since.

**JOHN WHIPPLE.**

### IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

**T**HE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy: requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USING.**—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, twenty-five cents a box.

**JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINAMENT,**

OR,

### LIQUID OPODELDODC.

**S**UPERIOR in strength and medicinal virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings: for asthma, for hooping cough: for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides: for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

\*In consequence of the unprecedented demand for this Opedeldodc

the price has been reduced to 37 1/2 cents each.

All of the above together with most medicines wanted by families, are constantly on hand and for sale by ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Aug. 16, 1830. Famly

**THE CONSTELLATION,**  
A PAPER DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, ENTERTAINING MISCELLANY, AND THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWS.

Published weekly, in the city of New-York, at \$3 per annum, in advance.

**THIS PUBLICATION** has now been established more than a year, and the objects proposed and the course pursued are too well known to require a word from us on that subject. Our only design at present is to solicit that increase of patronage which we trust our work deserves, and which we shall continue our endeavors to merit.

Testimonials in favor of the CONSTELLATION are daily returning upon us, in the shape of numberless requests for exchange from our brothers of the press, in flattering notices of its quality, and copious extracts from its pages. But with all these demonstrations of regard which delight the ear and please the eye, some more tangible proof of admiration—a proof which especially commends itself to the sense of feeling, in the shape of silver dollars or bank bills, accompanying the command "SEND ME YOUR PAPER!"—would be most acceptable.

In saying this, we would not be understood as complaining of a want of patronage. On the contrary, we are bound to say it is very flattering, and is steadily on the increase. But, like a man who impatiently watches the growth of a young and thrifty elm, which is to afford him shelter and comfort, we wish to increase faster.

The form of the CONSTELLATION was changed at the commencement of the present volume, from the folio to the quarto, which renders it convenient for preservation and binding. It is also printed on a larger sheet than during the first year. With these improvements and the engagement of an additional Editor of acknowledged talent, we cannot help thinking our paper at the low price of three dollars, as well worthy of patronage as any other now before the public.

**LORD & BARTLETT.**

New-York, February 18, 1831.

\*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, where a specimen of the work may be seen.